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SOURCE Zeri i Popullit.

MISTAKES OF ALBANIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS
IN INTENSIFYING THE WAR AGAINST THE KULAKS

The period of transition from capitalism to socialism is marked by the intensification of class war. The village kulaks and the city bourgeoisie, enraged by the successful economic reforms, strive to obstruct or sabotage the road to economic development by employing every possible scheme.

The experience of the Bolshevik Party and the Albanian experience prove that the kulaks are using very clever methods to sabotage the laws and edicts of our nation, as well as party work in the village. They do not wish to fight alone; they strive to bring under their influence the poor and the medium peasant, including, in some cases, the ideologically unprepared Communists, and try to organize them to resist the laws and orders of the state. And when they have exhausted all these methods, they resort to methods of terror against Communist cadres as well as against the poor peasants, as in the case of the terrorist gang of kulaks in Lushnje Rreth.

Intensified political work among the peasant masses to mobilize the forces of the poor and medium peasantry is a responsibility of the party organization and is necessary for the successful conduct of this campaign. It is clear that no degree of success can be expected in the war against the kulaks unless the party organizations work to strengthen and broaden their relations with the rural mass of workers. Many examples can be cited to show that in places where party organizations have shown ability in organizing mass political work, satisfactory results were achieved in securing the actual participation of the peasant workers in unmasking the kulaks. For example, in Kurjan village, Fier Rreth, before the unmasking in the village assembly of the actions of the kulak Adem Gorica, the primary party organization had devoted much time to political work among the masses, explaining Gorica's criminal intentions and the harmful consequences of his work. As a result, the kulak was unmasked by the peasants themselves, who asked that punitive measures be taken against him.

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Although past successes in this direction show that party organizations have learned how to secure the actual participation of the peasants in unmasking the intentions and operations of the kulaks, there are still party organizations that have not conducted this campaign along proper lines. Thus, contrary to party teaching, the primary organization of Topojan village, Elbasan Kreth, tried to conduct a campaign against the kulaks singlehandedly, that is, without the necessary preliminary political work among the peasants, without explaining to them the intentions of the kulaks and thus securing the participation of the entire mass of peasants in the campaign. The result was that the kulaks of the village were unmasked only by the secretary of the primary organization and a few Communists.

In like manner, the party organization could successfully direct the policy of economic control and political isolation of the kulak. This could be accomplished if party organizations implemented the party directives that the Communists in the village must rely completely on the poor peasant, strengthen their relations with the medium peasant, and intensify the war against the kulak. Party organizations in villages must not ignore this fundamental obligation; otherwise, they will certainly be unable to carry out their obligations properly. Long ago, the party stated that the medium peasant must be its ally in building a socialist society. There are, however, some primary organizations in villages which have not understood the importance of an alliance with the medium peasant. As a result, they have committed grave mistakes with harmful results to party work in the village. At Ishm, in Durrës Kreth, for example, the Communists and the people's councils have acted incorrectly. By indiscriminate and unsystematic work among the peasants, by failing to explain the obligations imposed by the state, these Communists have made war also on the medium peasant. The same criticism might be made of the mistaken methods used by the Communists in Shemarlash village, Durrës, Kreth, where they enforced certain illegal controls against the peasants.

Fulfillment of party directives will enable party organizations to form a united peasant front in the war against the hostile kulak class. The work of organizing this front must be preceded by the formulation of broad political objectives, so that the peasants may be convinced that the laws and orders of the state are just and in the peasants' own interest. It will then be possible to mobilize the working peasants to carry out the tasks assigned by the state. By this practical working method they can insure the participation of all poor and medium peasants in the campaign against the kulak.

To intensify the war against the kulaks with the aid of all the rural masses, party organizations must first deal a hard blow to all vestiges of opportunism and any tendencies to relax the class war that might appear within the ranks of the party or within the rural masses. The kulaks, to hide their criminal activities and slow up the war, appear in various guises. For example, in their efforts to sabotage the rules and resolutions of the party and government, the kulaks try to snare Communists by intermarriage.

The war is hindered whenever a party organization is in close contact with the kulak and does not realize harmful effects of such contacts on the party. Thus, in Karbunare village, Lushnjë Kreth, two persons give every indication of being kulaks, but have not yet been unmasked as kulaks.

The opportunist attitude of certain Communists in Luz village in the locality of Lekaj may be similarly explained. They defend the kulaks when they do not carry out their tasks properly on the pretext that the latter are needy and suffering from want. The kulak is a sworn enemy of the working peasants and of the people's authority. "Can the kulak change his spots?" asked Comrade Enver Hoxha at the First Congress of the Agricultural Cooperatives. "No, never. He remains the sworn enemy of the working class, as well as of the People's Republic and of our democracy."

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Communists who fail to sense the danger involved in relaxing the class war refuse themselves to the same category as the kulak. Opportunistic attitudes weaken party work in the villages, leading to the disorientation of the rural working masses and deadening their awareness of the class war. The party considers opportunism a violation of the policy of class war, though it also contains a grave shift to the phase of liquidating the kulak.

The state laws and directives now in force strictly prohibit speculation and exploitation by the kulak, and, to counter such tendencies, impose heavy taxes and extraordinary duties on them. The present party policy is to implement the policy of economic sanctions against the kulak. But some primary party organizations and people's councils have gone to such extremes as opening a premature front in the liquidation of the kulaks as a class. As a typical example, in the agricultural localities of the city of Lushnje, kulaks are not allowed to sit in the village assemblies. This mistake has also been committed by Thimi Zegali and Jani Nani of the party committee. Such extreme methods and premature offensive measures in the class war are harmful to the party and the mobilization of the rural masses to isolate the kulak through administrative measures.

The present policy of party organizations in villages must be to mobilize the poor and medium peasants to unmask kulaks, to entrust these peasants with responsibilities, and to isolate the kulaks politically so that they may not exercise a harmful influence on the peasants.

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